

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

10 February 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Contact with AECASSOWARY 2 on 20-21 January 1960

A meeting with Subject was held in an Agency safehouse on 20 January and in Subject's room at the Hotel Hamilton on 21 January. [ ] and [ ] were present at the meeting both days, and [ ] attended during the afternoon of 21 January. AECASSOWARY 15 also was present on the afternoon of 21 January. The following topics were discussed:

1. Anatol KAMINSKY. Subject was told that we would like to bring KAMINSKY to Washington for a full assessment and polygraph at the earliest practical date. [ ] asked Subject to talk to KAMINSKY before he comes to Washington and explain to him that we have enjoyed a mutual trust for many years and to ask him to trust us and cooperate with us completely. *\*insert* Subject believes that it might be because he feels guilty about the period of his life ending in 1954, when he was associated with a faction of the OUN unfriendly to Subject's organization. (Until 1954 KAMINSKY was with the OUN/SB.) KAMINSKY also probably had considerable contact with CIC and German intelligence. FNU SKUBIC (currently located in Washington and in frequent contact with Dr. Lev DOBRIANSKY), who was a U.S. Army Lieutenant with CIC, had contact with KAMINSKY in Munich in 1945.

A long discussion was held regarding the problems which KAMINSKY might encounter in connection with cover and documentation in his role of AECASSOWARY P.A. in Europe for which he is being considered. His headquarters location and cover will be dependent upon several factors, including location of his case officer. In addition to various locations in Germany, Paris was considered because he could use a fairly legitimate cover there and be centrally located for travel in Europe. KAMINSKY should be consulted and his family situation should also be considered. His wife, who has been living in New York for about a year, might not accompany him. They have a three year old child with a speech problem (details not yet known) and it might be that KAMINSKY's wife will have to remain with the child in the United States.

2. Lev BILAS has notified Subject that his problems regarding his enrollment as a student at the University of Istanbul have been reconciled. He has received permission to become a participating student at the University. Until now he had permission to attend classes only as a visiting student. Because his status in Turkey was being questioned by the Turkish Government, Subject had advised BILAS to refrain from any contact with visiting Soviets or emigres. Nikola ZABELIO, who, according to Agency files, works for Turkish

*If should be able to complete meeting re: a PA. decided to direct liaison.*

\*Subject stated that KAMINSKY was suffering from "some sort of complex".

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Intelligence and who has had previous contact with BILAS in Istanbul, asked him for copies of Ukrainian literature, which he said he would be able to distribute to Soviet Ukrainian tourists.

3. A friend of Anatol KAMINSKY's in London sent an item to NASHE SLOVO (Ukrainian-language newspaper published in Poland) in which he expressed interest in starting correspondence with a Ukrainian girl with eventual matrimony in mind. As a result of this item in the paper, he received a letter from a group of wood-carving artists from Lvov. They expressed a need for carving knives and a desire to conduct a correspondence. Subject had a half set of carving knives (20 lb. parcel) forwarded to them via KAMINSKY's friend. A letter of thanks has been received by the man in London along with two wood-carvings, and the letter suggests an exchange of woodcarvings for such things as sweaters, kerchiefs, etc. No immediate operational potential is foreseen as a result of this contact, but Subject likes to use such devices for keeping in touch with the Ukraine.

A third letter dated 10 October 1959 was received from L. I. KALYZHNA, UkSSR, ulitsa Lenina 58/7, m. Lviv. It is a short letter in which the writer (female) inquires about the man's "spare time" interests, about Ukrainians in England and his interest in classical or contemporary literature. She offered to mail some literature to him. (Copy of letter attached as att. A.)

4. There was more speculation by Subject on individuals who should be suspect in the Bandera case:

According to Subject, Yaroslav BENTSAL (OUN/B/Provid) had contact with BANDERA twenty-four hours before his luncheon with HERDAHL, and Subject stated the following about BENTSAL: In 1940 BENTSAL held an administrative position with a theater in Lvov. He signed a statement of his willingness to work for the MGB at any time. During World War II he worked for Abwehr Intelligence and was sent by them to the east on an operational mission. According to BENTSAL's story, he was captured by some villagers or by "SMERSH" but managed to escape. After his escape, BENTSAL joined the SS Galician Division. AECASSOWARY 27 remembers him from the period when he was with the Division and has told Subject that BENTSAL was an individual of 100 percent non-political interests. His father was an actor and he had some such inclinations. BENTSAL's wife is working in a German drugstore as a chemist at present and, according to Subject's statement, would have had no difficulty in obtaining the cyanide.

MYKULYN, FNU (also OUN/B) was a major in Soviet Army administration in Moscow in 1944. He escaped and joined the SS Galician Division. He later was a prisoner of war in Rimini. From there he went to Argentina. In 1952 or 1953 he returned to Munich and worked with LENKAVSKY (OUN Provid). Nobody seems to know who MYKULYN really is. The foregoing, according to Subject, is only MYKULYN's story. Subject first met him in Rimini in 1945-46.

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5. P. YUZYK of Winnipeg now is in London. KAMINSKY knows him and told Subject YUZYK is supposed to be occupied with activities concerning the organization of a World Congress of Ukrainians to be held in London. Subject said he believes this Congress is being instigated by the British in an effort to organize Ukrainian emigres in their fight against the Soviets.

6. Ivan KOSHELIVETS left for Paris from Munich on 13 January. He travels to Paris frequently in connection with his work on the Ukrainian Encyclopedia. He has written to Subject but did not mention the letter he had received from SHEVCHENKO in the Ukraine, the original of which Subject has requested from him. AECASSOWARY 6 has advised Subject that KOSHELIVETS has received a second letter from SHEVCHENKO which Subject will ask for when he is in touch with KOSHELIVETS again.

7. No reply has yet been received from SKOBOVICH in Sweden to clarify his present status. The letter to him from AECASSOWARY 27 was not mailed directly to him but was enclosed in a letter addressed to HARBAR, the AECASSOWARY representative in Sweden.

8. Regarding the Congress of Historians which is to be held in Stockholm in August of 1960, Subject said he plans to have J. PELENSKY talk with Professor OHLOBLYN (who lives in Connecticut) and inquire about his plans to attend the Congress. L. RUDNYTSKY, who is teaching in a college in Philadelphia, also may be planning to attend.

Subject is interested in finding a candidate for the Law Congress to be held in Hamburg, Germany in July 1960. In addition to Professor Halichuk from Buenos Aires, Subject has in mind FNU YAKIMCHUK, a young Ukrainian who lives in Belgium.

9. A contact of operational interest may be established in India by Subject if Peter POTICHNEY ( ), 30 years of age, presently a student of political science at Columbia University, goes through with his stated intentions of enrolling for studies in an Indian university. Paul Erickson told Subject we would be interested in this contact.

*Another  
man we need  
direction.*

10. Subject produced a letter dated 25 November 1959 received by KAMINSKY in London from Oleksandr ADAMENKO of Kiev, with whom he had contact in Marseilles and to whom he had mailed some literature. (Copy of letter attached as att. B). The writer thanked KAMINSKY for the literature and said that it was now obvious to him that KAMINSKY holds dear anything connected with the Ukraine. He expressed the hope that they would meet once again, but this time in the Ukraine rather than on foreign soil, and he stated, "I am of the opinion that it is necessary for a young individual like you, whose strength and energies are just beginning to flower, to visit your fatherland and your people and not, pardon the expression, to rot on foreign soil." ADAMENKO recalled the love which KAMINSKY expressed for the Ukraine during their meeting in Marseilles and his great interest in the achievements of the Ukraine. He asked KAMINSKY to let him know of any books he would like to

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have sent to him from the Ukraine. Subject said this correspondence would be continued and the developments studied for any operational potential.

11. Professor Roman SMAL-STOCKI received a letter dated 22 November 1909 from Petro LAKHTYUK (Piotr LACHTIUK, Trzebitów, n/Rega, ul. Mickiewicza 9), 1907 in the village of Volia-Uhryska, povit Volodava, Poland. LAKHTYUK spent 12 years as a prisoner in Vorkuta. He was taken to Poland as a repatriate prisoner and was amnestied. He has a brother and sister in Canada but has not been able to establish contact with them. LAKHTYUK asked Professor SMAL-STOCKI to send him a statement in the Polish language certifying that he had studied under the Professor in 1939 at the University of Joseph Pilsudski in Warsaw.

LAKHTYUK wishes to immigrate to the West and Subject asked whether any aid in this respect could be extended. No commitments to Subject were made. (See att. c for info on LAKHTYUK)

12. The 12 December 1959 PRAVDA UKRAINY carried an article in which sympathy was expressed over the death of A.F. HAVRYLYUK, a lieutenant in the KGB in Kiev. The article was signed by individuals who were members of his KGB group in Kiev. Subject stated that some of these names were known to him from the Soviet Ukrainian press but that others were new names not previously known to be members of the KGB. A copy of the list is attached as att. D and is being brought to the attention of SR/CE.

13. Attachment E is a copy of a letter received from the Ukraine in reply to the AECASSOWARY INFORMATION BULLETIN. Evidences of the Bulletins receipt in the Ukraine have been increasing in the past 6 months. Although this letter, like some of the others received, is critical of the Bulletin and its publishers, it does verify that the literature is getting through to the addressees and is being read.

14. Subject submitted a report of contact and conversations which Ivan CHORNEY (an AECASSOWARY contact) had in Munich with Olesh DORICHENKO a 21 year old dancer with the VERIOVKA choir. DORICHENKO freely discussed his anti-Communist and anti-Russian feelings. He accepted a copy of SUCHASNA UKRAINA during a visit to the editorial office and said he was going to tell his friends back home about his talks with Ukrainians in the West. A contact with DORICHENKO was made by S. OLYNYK in Vienna and again when OLYNYK was in Kiev.

15. Subject brought up the question of getting an AECASSOWARY representative into the slot ZUDAK expects to have open in Warsaw, Poland. Dr. Gallan would like funds for this branch office for at least two years. These funds will have to be obtained from the Department of State. Dr. Gallan is anxious to travel to Warsaw to discuss this with the Polish Government but he wants written assurance from State ~~that~~ for his safety in Poland and while en route. Mr. Tanner said the problem would be discussed to determine if something could be done through State to help Gallan obtain the necessary funds.

*Carded  
by RI  
document*

*Brother in Law  
ANTON Filipiak  
24 Ottawa Street  
St. Catharines,  
Ontario*

*Brother in Law  
LEON BONDARCHUK  
31 Grandview (?) Street  
St. Catharines, Ontario*

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16. The primary purpose of Subject's visit was to firm up agreement on AECASSOWARY 15 following approval of the latter for the job of operations chief. The occasion of Subject's visit was also used to restate the basis for KUBARK-AECASSOWARY collaboration for the future and to discuss the new operational set-up and objectives. A short verbal resume of our collaboration in the past was presented. We agreed that partisan days were long past and new and different opportunities have since arisen. The new operational phase was begun in Brussels and continued at Vienna and Marseilles. We restated KUBARK's operational aim for the project and outlined the types of operations we want to run. Subject agreed, and we found ourselves, to some extent, boxing with shadows. Subject was of the opinion that it was not possible nor was it wise, to rebuild the Ukrainian nationalist movement as it had been in the past. (We could only heartily agree.) The new generation of young Ukrainians call for different techniques. The five million young people in Ukrainian schools will soon be taking jobs, and although more than half of them have been members of the Komsomol, they still remain Ukrainians. The question is to determine how to get to them and then how to direct their aims and thinking. Subject thought that his organization must let them know that "we are here" and that "we understand them."

AECASSOWARY 15 said that while we recognize the potential, we should be very careful to organize our approach. We should not try to be too specific in our ideas at the moment, but must explore all factors carefully. Before we get too deeply involved inside the Ukraine, we must improve our contact operations to develop a feeling for what is going on there and how the people feel. When we are able to reach people on the inside, then we shall have to reanalyze our operations. ~~again~~

It was agreed by all that there must be large numbers of former members of the UPA and OUN who have legalized themselves and ~~are~~ now living work-a-day lives in the Ukraine. This group represents a large potential target for contact and recruitment not for the bunkers, as before, but as clandestine operators who maintain their regular lives.

It was suggested to subject that AECASSOWARY 15 be made responsible for all the groups' operations, including those run in Europe, and that he be made a true operations chief. Subject, while hesitating slightly, agreed that this seemed to be a practical suggestion, as long as he retained the ultimate responsibility and final ~~judgment~~ judgement in cases of great importance.

Future communications procedures were discussed in detail. There was some difference of opinion as to necessity for dual communication links between KUBARKERS on the one hand and members of AECASSOWARY on the other, but the question was left unresolved pending actual experience.

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Шановний Пане!

В газеті „Наше Слово“ за 5 IV 1959 р.  
я прочитала оголошення, що  
Ви бажаєте листуватись  
з дівчиною подібних Вам вдаг.  
Листу Вам з деяких замічан-  
ням, тому що ця газета  
попала мені недавно.

Мені дуже цікавий, що Ви  
українець, а живете далеко  
за межами своєї Батьківщини.

Цікаво, як Ви проживаєте,  
як проводите вільний час,  
якою мовою розмовляєте?

Взагалі, чи багато у Вас  
проживає українців. Якщо Вас  
цікавить класика, або сучас-  
на література, то я можу  
Вам її вислати.

Про себе не буду писати,

Бо не знаю, чи Ви відкинули  
те листі, якщо так, то  
в наступному листі напишіть  
моя адреса:

Українська Р.С.Р.  
м. Львів  
вул. Леніна 58/7  
Калужна Л. Т.

З повагою

Калина

м. Львів 10 X - 1959р.

Att. B

Київ, 25.XI.59 р.



Київ. Пам'ятник князю Володимиру.  
Північний міст через Дніпро.

шановний пане КОБЕЦЬ!

широ дякую за Вашого листа та журналі.

Нон правді сказати, я не гадав, що Ви напишете мені, а тому це було для мене великою несподіванкою - я дійсно тепер бачу, що Вам дороге і близьке все те, що зв'язане з Україною.

Недивлячись на те, що наші зустрічі були короткими, а розмови - відверто кажучи - іноді гострими, я не втрачаю надії на те, що ми з Вами ще побачимося тут, на нашій рідній Землі /а не на тимчасовій, як у Навільйоні/.

Я продовжую дотримуватися тієї думки, що такої освіченої людини, в розквіті сил і енергії, як Ви, потрібно віддавати їх своїм батьківщині і народові, а не, пробачте, виснути на чужині.

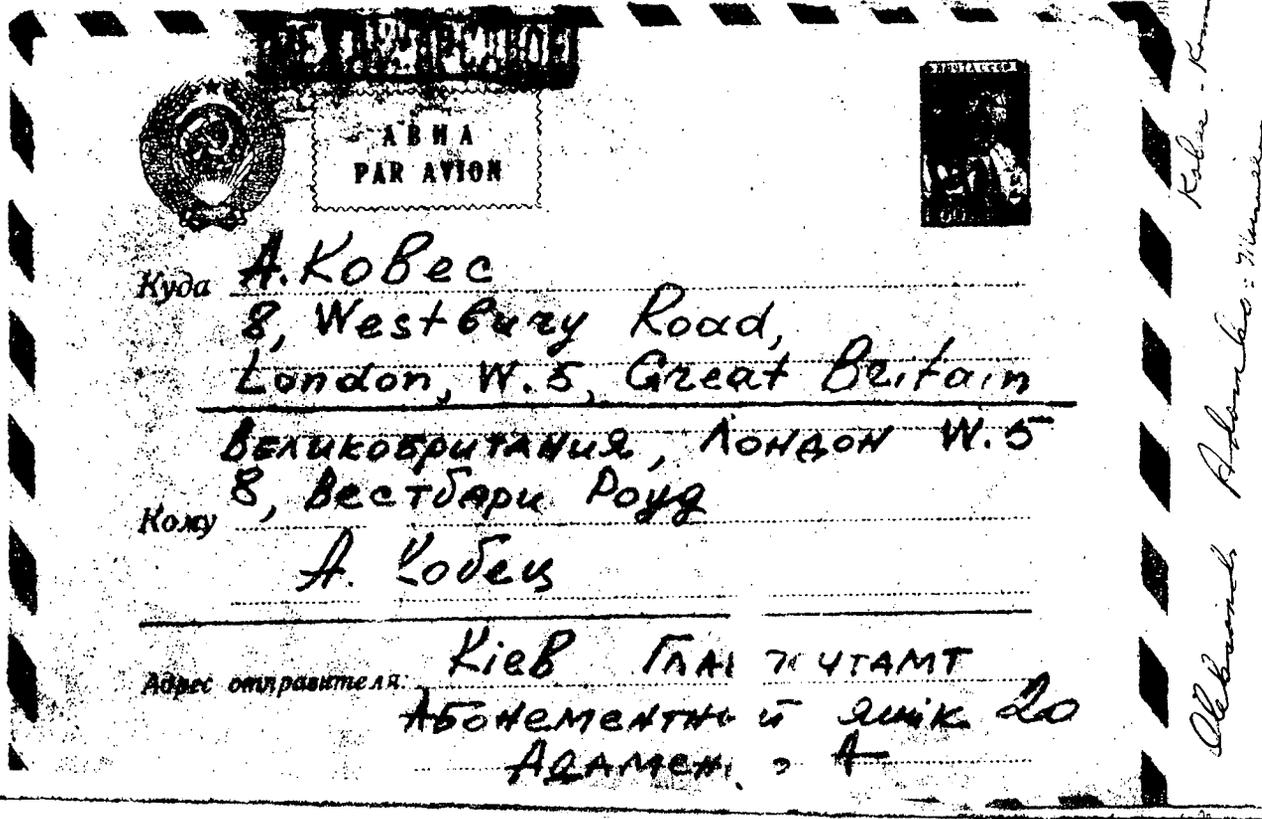
Мені дуже приємно згадати з якою любов'ю  
ви говорили про Україну, як ви пишались і ра-  
діли нашим успіхам на ярмарці.

Хотів бути вам корисним і якщо вам  
не завяже, напишіть мені, що б вам хотілося ма-  
ти з наших книжок?

Вітаю Вашу дружину, я радий, що мої не-  
великі подарунки їй сподобались.

Щиро вітаю вас

*Олександр*





Керівники БЕЗПЕКИ в УРСР /Правда України 12/12/1959/

Л.І. Найдек

Л.П. Дрожжін

С.С. Кишинський

Я.М. Кузнец

Н.А. Кузнецов

Г.А. Мельник

М.І. Наумов

В.Ф. Никитченко

І.Г. Старинов

Т.А. Строжач

М.М. Тарасов

А.Ф. Гаврилюк , підполковник Держбезпеки , ур. 1912 р. в

Києві, помер в грудні 1959 р. передчасно в Києві.

*Роз'яснювальна робота в Бєлькє  
11 Feb 60  
Bєлькє will send  
for RT*

*Керв Теод  
on 11 Feb 60  
50 Lt. in chd*